POTATO PROFITS IDAHO

The modest points is not sufficiently taken into account as a producer of chance to prove it, and it was as much profit for the man who tills the soil. Wheat, the kingly rule of Corn, the commercial dignity of Oats and Alfal. tion." fa, of Barley and Rye, and we count them as sources of great wealth for these who make the earth their surv-

But, granting to the grains and forwide stretches of land in idaho pro-ducing each yields from pointose that make the average arely are the confirunke the average grain production of are familiar with that country who States further east appear exceedingly. ston!!

And there are so many more acres, of the same kind, that have not yet her given a chance to show what they can do, that the monet making commonly takes 500 bushels from an possibilities of idaho, so far as potatoos alone are concerned, cannot be 42 cents per bushel, \$210.

as the result of the awarding of prizes
of \$500 and \$500 given by Mr. D. E.
Duriev of Stat Lake City Line. Buriey of Saje Lake City, Unab, for a willingness to work, can plant potathe lest and second best yields of potatoes produced on a single acre of land in territory tributary to the Ore- landy, besides leving naide money to gon Short Line, Parific & Idaho North-ern, Idaho Northern, Idaho Southern and Payette Valley rationals.

The Or con Short Line, involver with the affiliated lines mendored above, fravorious the states of fdisho. Unb. Gregor, Washington, Montains and Wroming, so it will be tendily seen that the winning of prices for which there were compelled from so while a territory was an account he must of great importance to him victorious state and of lasting except to the successful growers

pared in by so many of the next pro-gressive farmers in the prescribed districk, some emailing, and the following amount of these secults, with the ures simpling what the returns signify In the nurber of profits from the land, should prove interesting to everyone economied in agrifultural affair-

Through Mr. L. A. Snyder, the first prize of This was wen by Twin Palls county, Idelso, with the Talmeny Challenger variety of polymos. The second prize of \$250 want to Canyon county, Idaho, through 35c W. H. Gilmore, with the "Peachmore" variety

On his windler were of Idaho land. Mr. Snyder mixed 645 bushels of potators, weighting 28,655 pounds. cults waighed 4,150 pounds, leaving \$4,555 pounds of the finest marketable pointoes, or about 575 bushels

At 70 cents per 100 pounds, or 42 cents per bashel, the pric. Mr. Snyder received, the one prize aero produced in money, therefore, the sum of \$241.74, besides the 4,150 pounds, or almost 70 husbels, in cuils, which were pynliable for home use.

Mr. Snyder has given to the Commercial Club of Twin Falls some further facts showing the possibilities of potito raising in his section of the country. He reports that from three nones of land he harvested 595 sacks of patatoon, averaging 110 pounds to the sack. He sold 1,500 bushels at 42 cents per bushel, receiving \$630, and he had 75 anche left for seed.

An average gross profit of \$210 per acre, when we consider how much smaller is the average gross profit from an acre of grain, gives the read-er a fair idea of what the intensive potato farming opportunities of Idaho

cally are.

Going a little more extensively into youse?"

Never," said the manager, deftly "Never," and throwing it figures, we may safely presume that potatoes per day. That ought to be a liberal estimate-a pound of potatoes urer Fred Coan, "stamp this and have per day for each member of the fam- it mailed." fly, large or small.

Idaho land would, therefore, supply ner awaited him, he whispered: "Noth the potato needs of more than 22 such in doing, bo-the guy's wise "-Clevefamilies for a year, allowing each fam- land Leader.

fly 1,725 pounds, or 28% bushels. It is fair to say that a \$30 gross yield from an acre of wheat is a good return. So we see that Mr. Snyder's prize acre of potato land brought forth as much money as would eight acres of wheat land.

If Mr. Snyder were to realize from ten acres of his potato land as well as he did from the three acres which gave him \$630, he would have \$2,100 at the end of the season, besides more than enough spuds for his own use and for the next season's planting

There's "real money" in Idaho pota-

toes. "The combination that won the Burley prize," says Mr. Snyder, "was the most productive soil in the West, c.lmate unexcelled, plenty of water for frrigation at all times, one of the best varieties of spuds, and a man with some experience and not afraid of work."

His words make clear the advantages and possibilities of the Oregon Short Line country. All of the farmers who entered the contest in which Mr. Snyder carried off first honor came out wonderfully well. Mr. Gilmore harvested 37,476 pounds of "Peachblow" potatoes from the acre that won for him the second prize, and

many others were close competitors. Added encouragement for those who have never tried potato growing as a profit-making business is found in the fact that Mr. Snyder's potato experi-

ence began only five years ago. Up to 1905, when he moved to Idaho, he had lived upon cattle and hay ranches, had engaged in dairy, livery and mining work, but had not had experience as a farmer. He took up pothought it offered an agreeable and profitable occupation, and he has made | ment more.-W. T. Grenfell.

the results of each year better than

IN those of the year before,
Speaking a short time ago, Mr. Snyder said: "I have always said that we have the best irrigated country in the United States. Mr. Burley gave us a We hear about the romance of could make good as the money, which induced me to go into this competi-

Notwithstanding his achievement, Mr. Styder does not believe that his record will wond. He has too great n faith in the potato industry and in Idsho to permit such an opinion. "I do not think we have reached the limit,

me rendy to echo the assertion. The fact is that large profits from potate raising in Idaho are the rule.

Someone who knows the conditions Idaho won national publicity in 1810 in and the possibilities of Idaho has toes on his irrigated form the first year and make a good Hving for his make all necessary payments on his

William R Relieg, who owns a canch more Conding, says: "We get so many potators to the acre that we don't step to count the sacks."

Samuel Lewis, also Hving near Good ing, reports as follows; "Potatoes grow bring and thick. Six potatoes from my held weighed 21 pounds. The crop runs 100 to 600 bushels to the necessard can aways be depended

The results of this convent purities for his prize senting potatoes does The price received by Mr. Spyder and by any means represent the "top" of the Jeubo market. Much higher prives have been commanded at varisus times, yet at the 42 cent rate re ecived by Mr. Snyder his profits were WELL PRINCIPLE

Scores of instances may be cited to show what the lands of Idaho held in stars for those who will put forth the

There who have succeeded in this one task of penato rability, trace their accomplishments to industry, of course, and to a study of conditions and needs. But they could not have reaped such barvests if industry and determination had not been fortified

y ideal conditions of climate and sail. Such conditions prevail in the agrialteral districts of Idaho. There the ground is rich and enger. There the elimate is conducted to the outdoor task. There the scheme of trrigation has been so well prepared and is so unfalling in its supply that growing

crops have water when they need it. With water, sunshine and cultivation to bless the crops at proper intervals, the growing of potatoes, or may other agricultural or hortfcultural industry in Idaho, is as sure of abundant cash returns as any of man's tasks can be.

Breaking a Hobo's Heart, Manager Gus Hartz was standing near the opera house box office when one of two punhandlers who had entered the lobby approached him, and, holding out an addressed and scaled

postage stamp. "It's for me mudder, boss," be sniv-led. "You'se wouldn't turn down e. oted. guy fer de price er de stamp, would

envelope, begged for the price of a

the average family of, say, five per grasping the envelope and throwing it sons consumes about five pounds of through the box office window. "Here, Fred," adressing himself to Treas-

The velocity of the proceeding fair-The 28,685 pounds of potatoes raised by took the panhandler's breath away, by Mr. Suyder on his prize acre of Then, backing away to where his part-

Hopelessly Outclassed.

"Mrs. Caswell, while you were in Venice did you see the Bridge of Sighs?"

Oh, yes; I saw what they called that. But, my land, I've seen bridger ten times its size without ever going out of Pennsylvania!"

Out of Date.

"I am going to ask your father tonight for your hand in marriage." "How drendfully old-fashioned you

"In what way?" "Don't ask him; tell him."

Between Women.

"How exasperatingly clever she

'Yes, but how consolingly homely!'

Resinol Ointment Cured When Noth-Ing Else Would.

I have had a breaking out on my neck every summer with something like Eczema, and nothing ever cured it until I used Resinol. Barbara Carpenter, Ogden, S. C. For sale at all drug stores.

If thou considerest what thou art in thyself thou wilt not care what men say of thee .- Thomas a Kempis.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Humor is a great solvent against spobbishness and vulgarity.-Soaman

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar You pay 10c for cigars not so good.

Heroism is endurance for one me

GREAT VALUE OF ALFALFA GRAZING LAND TREATMENT

ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESS WITH ITS CULTURE.

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

From experiments which have been onducted by the Missouri experimentation the following conclusions haveen drawn regarding the growing of Italia in this state:

It takes good fand to grow alfalfa without considerable care. Well-drained creek and river bottoms, as well as well-drained and tich uplants specially those consulning plenty of time, will grow it rendily where it is properly handled. For average to thin land, much care is necessary to in cess. A stand may frequently I cured on average or even this land at the yield is usually not sufficient o pay, and it is somer or later take the summer gramms oulers apcial care is taken to keep these out.

On rich lands, altalia may be sprin but on average hands, fall o sie summer sowing is much bette one the middle of August to th vibile of September is usually th too time for uplands in central an cough Massours, but in the extrem athern purtion of the state it mube sown as fall as the fire of the her. Much depends upon th easther during August as to Just who in it should be sown. Frequently first of August is better this fater sowing; and very good peters have teen gotten by sowing in July From filteen to twenty pounds y sero is the ordinary rate of sectly Twonly positive is usually better, in the seed is very nord and th mud is in carra good condition; T coll ps. local largest-south a neil Helpf carrowed in and a copre even sin mostly and sendly and the other hagove when the wower is walking when writing cast and westood may also be strilled with a grad will using the graces some agouts no running the word through the boo This, however, is not exently as such factors as bretaleasting.

The send had must be sail prepar or aprillar feeding it should be plow n the full, preferably, so as to alle but he well as that below. This is thing is very escential. It should worked to an excellent seed bed the surface. For fall sowing, the lar should be played sarly, preferably t lune or July. It should be plowseep and well settled below by the



Enlarged photograph of Dodder Seed. An enemy to Alfalfa

ough working. It should then be kept harrowed frequently to conserve the moisture and kill the weeds as they start, until time to sow.

Inoculation on uplands which have nover grown alfalfa before is hone This is especially true of regions where sweet clover does not grow Where sweet clover grows commonly. the land is usually inoculated for al falfa. Bottom lands which overflow never need inoculating, inoculation is best accomplished by scattering or two or three hundred pounds per nare of soil from an alfalfa field and har rowing it in immediately. This har rowing in should be done so as not to expose the bacteria to sunlight for any length of time. The soil for inoculation may also be dried away from the sun, sifted and drilled in with an ordinary fertilizer grain drill.

Liming is beneficial to altaits in many south Missouri solls, and it is sometimes pecessary to success.

To begin, with, however, one should learn to grow alfalfa on good land that does not need lime, if he has such land on the place. Where lime is applied, it should be applied at the rate of three or four thousand pounds per nere in a convenient form. That from gas works is not satisfactory, as it contains injurious compounds. The ground limestone is the cheapest where large amounts are to be used. Few of the very fertile lands in Missourt need lime.

On land of medium to low fertility, manuring is essential to success, applying ten to fifteen tons of manure before plowing. Fall top-dressing with manure, if applied with a manure agreader, four to six loads per acre, very good practice on such lands. Care should be taken to use clean manure, free from grass and weed

Foxtail, crabgrass and bluegrass are the worst enemies to alfalfa on most lands. On lands of medium to poor fertility, the cultivation of the alfalfa with a disk barrow or a dull springtooth harrow followed by a drag harrow is very beneficial in controlling these grasses. After the first year there is practically no danger of injuring the alfalfa, even by a very thorough working of the land. These cultivations should be given after the evidently second and third cuttings if possible. plenting

CLEARING AND IMPROVING PAS-TURES.

By A. C. Page, Missouri College of Agriculture, University of Missouri,

The average farmer thinks too litto of his pastures. They are overgrown with brush or covered with ragweed, and the farmer lets them go on opposing all pastures are allke.

Good pastures are just as essential is good corn or good hay crops. The and costs just as much, and the rate of income should be somewhere near the same:

Prof. D. H. Doane of the farm man ment department of the Missouri offege of Agriculture gives the folowles points on the improvement of

First, he says, there is no excuse for pasture covered with weeds. They to not make good feed, but they ocmy the ground and prevent the grass a growing. Furthermore, they are source of trouble not only to the ciner himself, but to his neighbors, om the spread of ripened seed Some farmers," he says, "actually are by shading and protecting the but needless to say, this is a will also treat lines."

To eradicute scools from the past are use the mover. On the weels caust each time before the seed senson or two of this will show no

Course or sheen are equationed mond keep the postures clim, and Proor Donn- advices that is said hadr of ewen he hept on the plan this purpose alone if not for rebrowthing. They will not entirely also the place of the mower, however

The growth of brush in the pas over is a surface problem, but the See Ive than most mon would believe i the sprouts may be prevented from non death is sure. For this reason are effective if they are so hanited as to keep the trust clean of caves. They will not give satisfacory results, however, if only a few are furned into a large area. Usually they will prefer to pick grass if there s an abundance of it.

It is the experience of most more har wetners are more profitable cowsers than nannies, They cost few ce more hardy, browse histyler and sell better on the market.

One of the most striking example of touch cradication is on a college demonstration farm, near Columbia, Professor Donne persuaded the owner to put a short "brush cutter bar" on

his mower and new the enrouts with it. The prospects tooked dublous, but it was tried. A man went through first and cut out the heavy stubs, as sunty?" of hickory, which the mower could be cut. Then the mower was put through taking a three-foot swath." You would be surprised," said the owner of the farm, "at the amount of the stuff you can mow in a day. It certainly beats grubbing."

It is possible that this mowed brush will aprout this season, but it is a short job to run over it with the mower again. They will not be likely to sprout the second year.

Old pastures become "sod-bound," its roots compacted together. The out it lowered the lake four Inches, remedy for this is to run over with "Some fish," commented the oth the spike tooth harrow. The harrow in itself is worth the trouble.

It is sometimes advisable to now grass seed in the pasture. Various mixtures may be used, including clovers, orchard grass, bluegrass and timothy. For parts of the field which are too wet for other grass use red-top with alsike clover.

By Faculty of Agricultural College of University of Missouri.

There are three ways to put cow eas in with the corn crop. One is to proadcast the seed at the last cultivation, riding through usually on horse back. This method has the disadvan tage of using more seed; and, as will be seen later, it gives poor results Another way is to drill in the seed with a one-horse planter, usually at laying by time. This method is better than the first, but it has a number of disadvantages. The third method to to plant the cowpeas in the hill with the corn. In order to de this successfully, one must use a planter with a fertilizer attachment; or, as some of the newer machines, a regular cowpea This is the simplest attachment. method, and the results from it have been great enough to justify its use.

Professor D. H. Doane, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri, tells of a firm in Missour where all three ways were tried in the same season. In August, when he examined the fields, those broadcasted at the last cultivation had failed entirely. Those put in with a one-horse planter at laying-by time were about a foot high. Those planted in the hill with the corn, however, were shoulder high to a six-foot man, and were cov ered with pods. In this case, where there was no difference in preparation or soil condition, the result was very evidently caused by the difference in



It is a good thing to know where you are paint, and what you are going there for.

Prophers find Leves Findle Bitche Se

The gunset of your life will not be ng leaves for a season or two beautiful unless your home life was death is sure. For this reason pleasant during your day or work.— Colenel Bunter

If a doze of Hamilia Wisard Oil taken at night will present some having a bad cold in the morning out it a good oles to have it reads to take the moment you feel the odd esseing?

Even Her Mother,

Her Mother-1 feel, Mr. Owens, that I can trust my daughter to you. Owens-You can indeed, madam; everybody frusts me.

Kill the Files Now and Keep discase agay A DAISY FLY KILLER will do it. Kibs theoremak Leats all see as Ask your design, or send 20s to II. SOM ERS, 150 DEKAID Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

On the Level.

"Do you assimilate your food,

"No. I doesn't salt. I buys it open honest, sah." - Woman's National

Next!

There were a couple of daudy fish liars in the Colontal lobby. We didn't have time to get their names, adoresees and photographs, but we lingered long enough to hear the converent on. The poignant part thereof was an follows

"How much did your fish weigh?" "I didn't have no hay scales with much as a plant growing in a pot gets one, you mut. But when I pulled him

"Some fish," commented the other, the guiver of an evelush "Remirds me of some good sport I also spreads the manure evenly, which had duck hunting last fall. I fired at a flock of ducks and gathered up four quarts of toes."-Cleveland Plain

The Wretchedness of Constination

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely regetable -act surely and cently on the liver. Curn

ness, and Indignation. They do their duty. Small Pill, Small Dore, Small Price. Genuine montboar Signature

CARTERS

The Farmer's Son's



Une address nearest s

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weekness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and clastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the

"Favorite Prescription" hanishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.
Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this non-secret remedy. It contains not a drop of elcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.

"Why do you waste your time lounging in the streets?" demanded ice goes up he raises the price of the missionary-minded gentleman of meat." the hobo. "Don't you know time is.

"Don't you believe it, boss," came the answer. "I've done time enough to be a millionaire."

PRACTICAL HUBBY.

Mrs. Benham-The lecture was so plifting. Benham-What was it about-ar

elevator or an airship? WOULDN'T SUIT HUSBAND.

Lady (to applicant)-You are a

piain cook? Applicant-Well, mum, I suppose I could be purtier.

"Our grocer isn't logical. When

"That's all right. He has to use ice to keep his meat chilled." "But he also gives the price of kindling wood a substantial boost."

WHAT KICK HAD HET

-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Husband-You never kiss me exept when you want money. Wife-Well, isn't that often enough?-Smart Set.

FINE.

Jimmie-What's the best thing to nduce chest expansion? Jimmie's Pa-Medals. - From Short Stories.